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## SOUTHERN NEWS.

An order of Gen. Lee says: "The privilege heretofore exercised by troops on the battle field, of exchanging the small arms and field pieces for those captured from the enemy, is hereafter forbidden, and the prohibition will be strictly enforced by commanders."

The Richmond Enquirer says: "A decision has been made in the Confederate Court of S. Carolina District, in the case of Leopold Cohn, to the effect that a man who has procured a substitute under the first conscription act, does not become again liable to conscription, on account of his substitute becoming himself liable under the second act."

The Richmond Enquirer complains of the incorrect statements first published with regard to the reported raising of the blockade at Charleston; and censures the management which allowed the capture of the Princess Royal. It says that an official inquiry is to be made into the whole affair, which it regards as not creditable to the Confederates.

The Richmond Examiner, of February 19th, says: "The enemy threatens attack on three points: Vicksburg, Tullahoma and Charleston. The first is not now in danger. The preparations at Vicksburg are thought ample, the position is one of the strongest, and probably it will not be attacked until the fate of the armies in Tennessee is decided. If Rosecrans can beat us in Tennessee, his army will sweep down the Mississippi and take Vicksburg in the rear. A great battle will be shortly fought in Tennessee, which will do much to decide the war in the West. But at the present moment the whole of that important scene is forgotten in the absorbing interest felt in the more immediate menace of Charleston and Savannah."

U. S. CONGRESS.—At the night session of the Senate on Monday, the bill indemnifying the President for political arrests, and authorizing the suspension of the writ of habeas corpus, was, as amended, passed by a vote of yeas 25, nays 12. The operation of the bill is limited to the 1st of March, 1864. The Senate was engaged at its session yesterday principally with private bills. The House, immediately on assembling, resumed the consideration of the bill to enroll and draft the militia forces of the United States, the pending motion being the demand for the previous question. The Democrats immediately commenced to delay action by dilatory motions, and the demand for the previous question was withdrawn, and a general debate ensued until the House took a recess. At the night session, the discussion was continued, but the House finally agreed to take the vote on the bill at an early hour to-day.

The Senate, yesterday, passed the bills for the removal of the Sioux Indians from Minnesota, and relating to the bounties to discharged soldiers.

## WAR NEWS.

The Richmond Examiner of Saturday, 21st instant, contains a dispatch from Port Hudson dated 18th instant, announcing that a report had reached there of the capture of the Queen of the West, the United States iron-clad gun-boat which recently ran the batteries at Vicksburg. She was attacking the fortifications on Red river, and after a brisk cannonade struck her colors. Thirteen of her officers and crew, the report says, were captured.

It is believed that the Confederates have not reduced their forces to any great extent at Fredericksburg. Some troops were sent to Charleston and some to the vicinity of Suffolk, Va., but not large numbers. Gen. Wise is supposed to have twenty thousand men under his command on the Blackwater.

It is reported that there is a considerable force of Confederates at McMinnsville, Tenn.

A dispatch from Louisville, Ky., dated Feb. 24, says, "The excitement here for the past two days turns out to have arisen from the fact that about eight hundred Confederate cavalry, under Colonel Levy Clarey, entered Richmond on Sunday, staid about two hours, and then passed through Winchester, where a skirmish, with slight losses on both sides, occurred, after which the Confederates returned in the direction of Mount Sterling. Everything is quiet in the vicinity of Frankfort and Lexington, and no apprehensions are now entertained."

It is announced in the Confederate papers that Gen. Price is to succeed Holmes in the command of the Confederates in Arkansas, and that large reinforcements will take the place of the thinned regiments of the latter.

The Washington Star says that Col. E. M. Gregory, formerly U. S. Military Governor of this place, has been presented by his regiment, the 91st Pennsylvania volunteers, with an elegant sword, and a splendid horse, in token "of their approbation of his gallant conduct at the battle of Fredericksburg, Dec. 13." The 91st is in Humphrey's division, fifth corps of the army, and is at present at Falmouth. Col. Gregory has for a long while been in command of Tyler's brigade, the latter being in ill health.

Dispatches from the Army of the Potomac, published in the Northern papers, say that "Gen. Hooker has thoroughly re-organized the army, and that it is now in a better condition than ever."

Gov. Gamble, of Missouri, in a message to the Legislature of that state condemns the resolutions recently adopted by the Legislature of Delaware, asking Missouri to send delegates to a national convention for the purpose of effecting an armistice.

The "unconditional Union" candidates were elected on Monday in Georgetown, D. C., by upwards of two hundred majority. The election passed off quietly. The following are the names of the gentlemen elected:—Mayor, Henry Addison; Alderman, W. H. Gooley.

Mrs. Jane G. Swisshelm delivered a lecture in Washington on Saturday, closing with the avowal—"Minnesota will never make peace with the Sioux Indians. Whenever they get out from under Uncle Samuel's wing, we will hunt them, shoot them, set traps for them, put out poisoned bait for them, kill them by every means we would use to exterminate panthers."

Another effort is being made to establish a line of steamships between Philadelphia and some port in Europe. It appears that subscriptions have progressed so far that the Pennsylvania Railroad company proposes to guarantee the remainder of the stock required to build the first steamship, if the city will take a portion of the risk.

Mr. Vallandigham is nominated as the Democratic candidate for President of the United States, by citizens of Washington and Greene counties, Pennsylvania.

A few days since, Dr. C. C. Cox, of the U. S. army, was called upon and amputated both legs of a girl, residing in Baltimore, the amputation having become necessary from the effects of typhoid fever. She is about sixteen years of age, and had, previous to the attack of the fever, enjoyed robust health, and afterwards there was mortification of the extremities. She is now said to be doing very well.

A deputation of the British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society, waited on Mr. Adams on the 3d. Mr. Adams replied to their addresses, stating, in the course of his remarks, that the policy of the Union was to uproot slavery at its own safeguard against all future attacks upon the principle of freedom. John Bright delivered another speech at Rockdale on the 3d, in favor of the North.

A prominent lawyer, Nehemiah Hodge, of North Adam, Massachusetts has been arrested charged with sending a box containing an "infernal machine" to Mr. Whipple, of Chicago. The box was "suspected," and exploded out of harm's way. There is said to have an old quarrel between Hodge and Whipple.

In reply to the telegraphic summons sent to him to come to Washington and testify, General McClellan inquired as to the points of evidence desired. He was answered that the examination would be too general to allow a specification, to which he responded with a question as to when he was wanted. A peremptory summons was sent to him to appear forthwith.

The U. S. Government has been furnished with a long list of officers charged with having uttered disloyal sentiments. The officers are to be dismissed and their names published.

It is thought that the three hundred million legal-tender clause will be retained in the Finance bill, notwithstanding the opposition to it.

Yazoo is said to be an Indian name, signifying "River of Death." The water of the river is always of a stagnant, slimy thickness, and certain to produce an incurable disease when used any length of time.